VOL. XIV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1860.

No. 688.

WASHINGTON, D. C

A PALACE IN GENOA. BY EDWARD SPENCER.

XIV-Continued. Reader, let us accompany the three about

noa, and see how they spent and made proftable one of those halcyon days. It is a lovely morning, with the brilliant blue It is a lovely morning, with the brilliant blue ing years, and dignified in decay." Mr. Hilthy of Ital; over head—a sky not so glaringly liard notices, while he exaggerates, the smalltraits? blue as ours, but toned and softened, and made indescribably lovely, by a sort of grayish-pearly lastre about it, which only he who has seen can appreciate, and none can give an adequate idea of—and the friends have gone forth for a walk. For a morning's walk to the leisurely stranger in Genoa, there is, of course, but one route, for the selection of the harbor, and the miniature nature of the view, which he compares to "a clever scene in an opera." He is more happy when he likens the city, seen from within, to "a cluster of shafts cut through a quarry of marble." For myself—after London, for its values and its in the city, seen from within, to "a cluster of shafts cut through a quarry of marble." For myself—after London, for its values of the harbor, and the miniature nature of the view, which he compares to "a clever scene in an opera." He is more happy when he likens the city, seen from within, to "a cluster of shafts cut through a quarry of marble." For myself—after London, for its values of the view, which he compares to "a clever scene in an opera." He is more happy when he likens the city, seen from within, to "a cluster of shafts cut through a quarry of marble." For myself—after London, for its values of the view, which he compared to "a clever scene" in an opera." He is more happy when he likens the city, seen from within, to "a cluster of shafts cut through a quarry of marble." For its values of the city, seen from within, to "a cluster of shafts cut through a quarry of marble." For its values of the city, seen from within, to "a cluster of shafts cut through a quarry of marble." For its values of the city, seen from within, to "a cluster of shafts cut through a quarry of marble." For its values of the city, seen from within, to "a cluster of shafts cut through a quarry of marble." For its values of the city, seen from within, to "a cluster of shafts cut through a quarry of marble." For its values of the city, seen from within, to "a cluster of shafts cut through a quarry of marble." For its values of along the street of Palaces—for Genoa, city of Palaces as she is, and of tall houses, has within her midst a street of Palaces, as, in Hamlet, we have a play within a play. And this street—there is but one, though it is variously named in different portions of its extent—is rightly like extent of Palaces, for though compare. long the street of Palaces-for Genoa, city of in her midst a street of Palaces, as, in Hamlet, we have a play within a play. And this street—there is but one, though it is variously named in different portions of its extent—is rightly called a street of Palaces, for, though comparatively broad, the tall and gorgeous piles on either side rise so towering high that one fancies the sky is very far off indeed—yet, oh, so bright and blue, when you look up at it, like the sky one gazes at when far down in a well or in a mine-shaft. From the Piazza dell' Annunciata, it stretches to the Piazza dell' Annunciata, it stretches to the Piazza Amorosa, and called in one place Strada Nuova, in another Strada Novissima, and yet again Strada Balbi, it presents to the eye one long, continuous series of marble structures, splendid in architectural display, and giving one new ideas of the pomp and show of wealth. When one has traversed it, he knows well how Genoa came by her title of The Superb. Such massive balconies, rising one above the othor, tier on teir, like stage-boxes in a tall theatre, each one delicately carved, as if it were a parlor mantel or the strada carried and such as a peculiar interest of its own; it bears the same relation to Italy and Italian art and potents, rising one above the othor, tier on teir, like stage-boxes in a tall theatre, each one delicated cartery and its were a parlor mantel or the strade and the such as a peculiar interest of its own; it bears the same relation to Italy and Italian art and potents, rising one above the othor, tier on teir, like stage-boxes in a tall theatre, each one delicately carved, as if it were a parlor mantel or the strade of the strade and its fame, for its literature, for its literature, for its length, for its length, for its literature, for its literature, for its length, for its length, and the poets, and Nero, and Gergory, for its Petrature, for its and the poets, and Nero, and Gregory, for its architecture, for its colosseum, its like the same near the same and its fame, for its and to consensuate the superb

ISHED you on the street, but seeming, as you glance nesi's dream, or as the stair along which fled oir massiveness and their gloom, sometimes ecalling those black steps down which Beckford's Kalif pursued his way to the Halls of sive; the glimpses of roomy vestibules, and far-BERRY PLANT

CUBA.

CK'S NARRATIVE

gardens between, with groves of olive, lemon, and ange-trees, all green and gold-such green orange-trees, all green and gold—such green and gold, too!—and rich oleander, and polished citron, and, high above all, the over-arch of the spreading, luxurious vine: all these reared far and high above you and the street, smiling upon you with a smile of Itay, and showering down upon you precious odors of citron and grape bloom, the breath of Italy, these; the peculiar wealth of color everywhere, seen in the ripe and warningeness all this super imposed magnificence as peculiarly and honorably their non, the breath of Italy, these; the peculiar realth of color everywhere, seen in the ripe and tained and mottled marbles, in the green damp and mildew, in the moss of decay, in the E TRADE! THERN AND C FRICA! here and there, as numerous as rich, and as rich as art can make them; the paint, the gildork gives us N OF NORTHERN A ing, the stucco, the endless variety of hue, of form, of design, of apparel—all these crowd upon Agriculture, and Manufi y in regard to the E SLAVE TRAD he bewildered gazer till he is staggered with intoxication of a dream, and might fancy self, like Aladdin, suddenly transferred from the dull tailor-shop to the mysterious garden underground so all ablaze with magic wealth of gold and light and music and sparkling jewelled fruit! Historic names these palaces bear, to the standard west works. ns which it causes; the the grand Durazzo, finest and most superb OF SLAVES! of all, with its noble gallery of pictures; the doria, with old Andrew's statue in its garden, ia, with old Andrew's statue in

RTU.

AND COPIES

DLEY, Publisher,

F CAPTAIN JO

GE W. LIGHT,

JOHN FRANK

ION OF CAPT. McC

the Arctic Seas, i

TO FARMERS

PENTING CRISIS.

he lustrous green foliage, and by the voiceless 'Tis Saturn in the Hyperion of John Keats," ried Helen, when she saw the statue; cture is almost exact:

mute old Neptune, lofty, white, and cold, amid

Deep in the shady sadness of a vale, For sunken from the healthy breath of morn Far from the fiery noon and eve's one star, Sat gray-har'd Saturn, quiet as a stone. Still as the silence round about his lair."

"There is some resemblance, Helen," said pert, "only, this is not exactly like a nath forest, silent and shady; and Doria stands p, erect, and fearless, and contented." There is another feature of resemblance to Keats's picture which you have left out," said Merivale, looking at Helen, as she watched the statue, and unconsciously touched it with her

What is that?" asked she, quickly, Merivale, with a smile, looked at her, It seemed no force con'd wake him from his place

"There! there!" cried Helen. "If we 'wake rom his place,' I am sure the old here would inflict an awful punishment upon you for flattery, and have me before the Inquisition for naking heathen comparisons—a proper reward o both of us for capping verses. Come—let us cape. I almost fancy I see his eye twinkle

There is another Doria palace towards the ea and the Ponente, now used for barracks; his is one of the first objects that meets the tye in coming from Marseilles—as Mrs. Brown-

am green hills in advance or the walls arbie finger dominant to ship, arbie finger dominant to ship, en glimmering through the uncertain gray of dawn." saloon, all mirrors and marble and gilding-which cost, they say, a million of francs, and seems far more appropriate to a New York Hotel or a Palais Royal restaurant than to the residence of a family; although the custode makes money by showing it, and possibly its nobile owner shares the profit with him; the nobile owner shares the profit with him; the Balbi, the University Palace, the Palazzi Palavicini, Carega, Negroni, Cambiaso, di Negro, Brignole, Brignole Sale, Grimaldi, Spinola, ATIONARY FERES and sumptuous—may be mentioned, but not lescribed. All are built upon one general blan; the architecture is almost too florid to be in perfect good taste, but all preserve the characteristic of wealth and sumptuousness, and all tend to keep up that contrast be-tween the immense space of building and the exceeding small space out-doors, which has struck all travellers as such an incongruity, and has provoked so many figures and comays that people cannot sit in opposite door-ways without knocking their knees together; BN PLATFORM. Heine took what is usually the traveller's wakened in his poetic breast, comparing it to bleached skeleton, in and about and over which the ants creep continually. "The streets are mere lanes, with here and there a kind of the strangest contrasts; things that are pic-juresque, ugly, mean, magnificent, delightful,

blue as ours, but toned and softened, and made ness of the harbor, and the miniature nature of

ke stage-boxes in a tall theatre, each one deli-ately carved, as if it were a parlor mantel or Like quaint old Nuremberg, also, it has a pehe altar of a church; such great ambitious the altar of a church; such great ambitious truches, such lofty marble stairs, invitingly open that it has always been a Burgher town; these palaces were built, not by haughty feudal lords, Tom Moore's Alciphron when initiate into the not ashamed to own it. Even great Doria's anysteries of Isis and Osiris and Serapis—by

foundation of their greatness in goldsmith street-stradi di orefici-and perpetuated the fact by their name. Out of this little harbor sailed the galleys of Eblis; the heavy lower windows, closed and the stout republic, manned and officered by men from the middle class, sword in one hand and account-book in the other, ready for battle sire; the glimpses of roomy vestibules, and farpiercing corridors, and lofty halls, now decked
in gold, now circled with mirrors, now frescoed
from wainscot to wainscot, over wall and ceil
and wall, back to the marble floors; the terraceand wall, back to the marble floors; the terraceand such a city. It was not the wish to have t cool city, to keep out the sun, and preserve the shade, which made Genoa what it is, all houses

magnificence as peculiarly and honorably their own, because achieved by their own freedom under the guidance of their own industry. The w what Genoa orig tinued; the palaces, the churches, the ten thou-sand crowded tokens of wealth that meet the send crowded tokens of weath that meet the eye, show how great they were in being able so completely to rise above this primary position. The cow-paths and goose-tracks, which, in Boston, are politely denominated streets, and the narrow lanes and elbow corners of lower New York, tell a similar tale, and fully as honorable in its significance. In each case the original ring was of iron, rough and rude; the wearers themselves have put on all the gold plating, added all the filagree and fret-work, and inset all the wealth and blaze of jewels

which now principally attract us. And surely it is only the more honorable to and remarka ble in the great, steel-thewed Milo, when he ar pears before our wondering eyes with a might bull upon his shoulders, if it can be said of him: why, once he was only able to support a feeble six-weeks' calf. But, though the sun seems very far off over Strada Balbi, when he gets fairly overhead his rays strike down intolerably, and long before noon our friends are anxious for shelter. Shall noon our friends are anxious for shelter. Shall we turn aside, down into one of these narrow shop streets, that look so cool, so still, so echoing? This up-hill one, that down-hill one, or this where the bright little shops look so inviting? But no—Miss Beale has tried it once or twice, and she is not yet quite so used to Genoa, and its sights, and sounds, and smells, as to be able to find in these lanes, despite all their contrasts, their life, their deadness, their infinite variety of shape and size and hue, their

infinite variety of shape and size and hue, their gay shops, like the cells in a slice of honeycomb, the studies of life and character they precomb, the studies of life and character they pre-sent, the various features of the various trades, despite all the endless phantasmagoria which wait upon them—she is not able to find herself compensated for their squalor; the unwhole-some stenches that steam out of them; the un-grateful sights they force upon the eye; the half naked children; the dirty women and filthy men—"Why don't they wash!" says Rupert— the greent priests, rolling their sensual pig-eyes

men—"Why don't they wash!" says Ropert—
the greasy priests, rolling their sensual pig-eyes
towards her; the stalls where men suck down
yards of maccaroni, and children gorge themselves with polenta; the beggars, squalid and
verminous, with an exceeding eagerness to obtrude their deformities, their lumps and humps
and broken limbs, and sightless sockets, and
red, raw wounds, and oozing sores, and festering ulcers; the filth and garbage, accumulated
in heaps and piles; the black lower walls; the
dampness, and mouldiness, and rottenness of

then back again to her face. It was bright and warm, and all alive with pure enthusiasm. "Nothing," answered the artist, significantly. "I need not go back three hundred years to find a subject worthy of my pencil, had I thrice the skill of Vandyck."

"Three hundred years!" cried Rupert, "and the colors are as fresh as if they had been laid on yesterday. Oh, could I be an artist like

He spent an immense fortune in gathering to-gether the portraits of celebrities of all ages, climates, and nations, and then sat himself

climates, and nations, and then sat himself down in their midst to write about them, and not always eulogistically, either."

"Their presence would have oppressed me, and I would not have dared to write about them. I would have expected every moment to see them leap down from their frames, frowning and menacing."

"Yet to me there is a certain fascination in portraits," said Rupert. "I look and wonder, now believing in Lavater, and now doubting him entirely. How true that picture of Rubens over there is to the life of the brave old Sir Peter Paul, as history has handed it down to us. How false the sweet, modest, sly face of yonder Countess to her bold and shameless life. And, beyond that, how strange it is that these cunning colors should come down to us in all their freshness and beauty, when the originals, once ten-fold as lovely, and seemingly ten-fold as enduring, have, centuries ago, been minuled with the **exet*!"

perginals, once ten-fold as lovely, and seemingly en-fold as enduring, have, centuries ago, been mingled with the dust!"

"Ars longa, vita brevis;" said Merivale.

"Oh, the contrast of these stately palaces and these life-like portraits with the people that ordered and the hands that devised them!" onder cheek, and the breath from those swee

yonder cheek, and the breath from those sweet lips; yet their works and their memories come down to us forever, perpetual monuments of the enduring, as they are perpetual admonitions of change, decay, and transitoriness!"

"Sic transit," quoth Merivale; "and therefore you argue with the worthy Herr Professor, I suppose, Miss Helen, 'dat de ting madt is more wordty ash de maker dereof—de vheel runs a tousandt mile, budt de carritch-maker he cannot so much as ten miles run den; und I makes vou cask to holdt saxty gallons of makes von cask to holdt saxty gallons of bier, vhile I cannot holdts more as von callon. Is not that the legitimate corollary of your ar-

gument?"
"Yes," replied Helen, laughing, "and a proper rebuke to all of us for growing so seriously solemn and sepulchtal. What right have young and healthy people like us over to entertain a sad-hued fancy? Our days are crowned with roses, so ought our thoughts to be. Boque la galere!"

And, putting her arm within Rupert's, she half said, half sung, that little air of Meyerbeer in Roberto il Diavolo—

out sadly o'er its sleeping form, and whisper with tenderest solicitude Michael Angelo's voice for his "Night:" "Mentre cae il danno e la vergogna duria, Non veder, n'n sentir, m'e gran ventura; Pero non mi destar, den parla ba so!" Aye, sleep on, placid sea; while shame and

the weet is dying like a dolphin in whose side quivers Hesper's diamond-hilted lance, sending a single thread of silver towards you over the sea, while from the land, faint and then more loud, is wafted the voice of the evening prayer, the sweet Ave Maria, borne on the notes of the sweet Ave Maria, borne on the notes of the sweet Ave Maria, borne on the notes of the birthday or the death—they do not care much which, but seem to rejoice equally over the death—they do not care much which, but seem to rejoice equally over each occasion—of some canonical benefactor.

Che paja il giorne pianger, che si muore."

It is truly the vesper hour, the hour of tenderness and love, and our friends feel its soft, tender, yet saddening influences, as they slowly and in silence scull shoreward. How mellow the twilight, and how gently suggestive, in its faded, dying hues, of the glory and the splendo just expired! Night drops dark upon the waters, clouds gather about the hills, shadow other amusements for the evening Genoa held waters, clouds gather about the fitting comments. and in silence scull shoreward. How mellow the twilight, and how gently suggestive, in its faded, dying hues, of the glory and the splendo just expired! Night drops dark upon the waters, clouds gather about the hills, shadow lengthen and deepen, ghost-like flitting come the mists and vapors of the night, softly con-fusing and rendering mystic in their indistinct ness the shapes of sea and shore, and the wavering whiteness of Genoa as she rises from ness the shapes of sea and shore, and the wavering whiteness of Genoa as she rises from the beach and creeps towards the mountains. A type of Italy is her sunset and declining day—symbolic of her mid-day splendors and oher eva's decay; but why do I lay profane retouching hands upon this poem? Is it not to poem—each Italian sunset? And has it not been set in colors and in verse often enough—claude, Poussin, Titian, Byron, Rogers—profane hands, indeed, these of mine! But Italy somehow has a wondrous stimulating it—fluence upon the art-impulse, and, as soon six we come upon her soil, we begin to draw pis—we come upon her soil, we begin to draw pis—we come upon her soil, we begin to draw pis—we come upon her soil, we begin to draw pis—we come upon her soil, we begin to draw pis—we come upon her soil, we begin to draw pis—we come upon her soil, we begin to draw pis—we come upon her soil, we begin to draw pis—we come upon her soil, we begin to draw pis—we come upon her soil, we begin to draw pis—we come upon her soil, we begin to draw pis—we come upon her soil, we begin to draw pis—we come upon her soil, we begin to draw pis—we come upon her soil, we begin to draw pis—we come upon her soil, we begin to draw pis—we come upon her soil so pis—we come u

profane hands, indeed, these of mine! But italy somehow has a wondrous stimulating it fluence upon the art-impulse, and, as soon as we come upon her soil, we begin to draw pictures.

Nor did our unwearied travellers permit the night to pass by without providing its peculiar enjoyments. They were young, strong, eagur and curious, and there was no spectacle worth seeing that they permitted to escape them. Say it has been a festa; evening droops, and, with the shadows of night, they go to witness the celebration at some church or chapel. New they wend their way across the bridge of the rignano—a bridge over streets and houses, not over stream or rock—to the church of Sasta Maria di Carignano, built by the Marquis Sasti, as a place where he could hear mass conventant, the glory of the Lomellini family, to whose wealth it owes its existence, and the pade of Genoa. The moolight is dancing on their way towards the glittering Annunciata. Our friends join the throng, and so will we, reader, for the waves without, the bells clang an exultant jubilee, and devotee and gallant, stranger and peasant, are hasting on their way towards the glittering Annunciata. Our friends join the throng, and so will we, reader, for the waves without, the bells clang an exultant jubilee, and devotee and gallant, stranger and peasant, are hasting on their way towards the glittering Annunciata. Our friends join the throng, and so will we, reader, for the waves without, the bells clang an exultant jubilee, and devotee and gallant, stranger and peasant, are hasting on their way towards the glittering Annunciata. Our friends join the throng, and so will we, reader, for the waves without, the bells clang an exultant jubilee, and evote and sterious her to take her thither quite often. And really, as specimens of comprehensive, far-reaching, and this grant world of the stage, in all its manifold appointments; and the puppet-stage had this advantage over the human stage, that, being moved mechanically, the actors of the Fantaccini never made a false g be Regue to gother."

In guicers, the fifth and garbage, accumulated in heaps and piles; the black lower walls the discovery has been and the small of all, which "special like fragrances" (to quote the words of Mr. Charles Dickens, who is unapproachable in the half said, bull sung, that little air of Meyerbeer in the fragrances of the country of the said of the sa

of indigenous an from the delicate exotics of the Necespinaga, and its of hour to near the Necespinaga, and the Necespinaga, a

Instinct with lore of feudal power,
And legends of departed years,
Yet there is food for romance still; "Kieses w' ich we steal in darkness, And in darkness give egain; Oh, such kissea—how they ranture A poor coul in living pain!" It hovers o'er each verdant vale;

Outside there, too, if we go early in the even-ing, before darkness has set in, we shall find these men, in their red caps or bandit hats, in "Three hundred years!" cried Rupert, "and the colors are as fresh as if they had been laid on yesterday. Oh, could I be an artist like that!"
"It would be worth dying for," cried Merivale, enthusiastically.
"Worth living for, you mean," said Helen, reprovingly. "No endowment is worth purchasing at the cost of life—for life itself is the highest gift man can possess. What a strange is thill it gives me to look at these old portraits, in their silence, their stateliness, their calm and quiet beauty! I love to gaze upon a picture of my friend. I like to study the limued features of him whom I know by fame, or with whom I converse in books; but a gallery of faces, ancestral and going back far, far into the grave! oh, it chills me, like so many funeral urns, placed side by side, and each inscribed with some ucan seaso of the say. "Yet no vanity have men and families cludge to closer or been more extravagant in," reflect it gloriously. Then the rose gives my to closer or been more extravagant in," reflect it gloriously. Then the rose gives my to closer or been more extravagant in," reflect it gloriously. Then the rose gives my to closer or been more extravagant in," reflect it gloriously. Then the rose gives my to closer or been more extravagant in," reflect it gloriously. Then the rose gives my to closer or been more extravagant in," reflect it gloriously. Then the rose gives my to them, and a single though several to them, and a single though several to them, and single the solution in purple, become the liquid sell, the sky wantly, the shore fine the colors of departing and motioning with all that shrilling and motioning with all that shrill

they had to look about them in search of what other amusements for the evening Genoa held out, and their quest was quite as successful as that of Perceval de Galles after the San Greal, or Japhet after his unknown "parental." The theatre gave them many a treat. In Genoa are three theatres; four, indeed, only the fourth one is ancient, and is never opened, unless upon rare occasions, such, perhaps, as the unusual throng into the city the other day, when the French army disembarked there, en route for Lombardy, victory, Magenta, and Solferino.

The Saxon's foot, with thunder shed, New thoughts speed on their conquerin New light moves forth with trend sub

Gleams down the sky of Coming Time May Plenty one her solden horn

And lake and forest, plain and hill.

And passed away forevermore.
The records of the decident

The records of that buman tide

Have each their shadowy, mystic tale.

The records of the fading race

Who trod these plains in days of yore,

Who withered from the white man's face

The stern of heart and strong of limb, Who wrenched the lovely Eden-land

From nature wild and savage grim

Through mountain gorge and prairie wide Toward far Pacific's startled shores,

Bearing upon its foremost crest Free Labor's conquering triumph-car,

To where, far down the galden west, Beams forth the flashing Susset Star! The shining plow speeds on its course, And, with a foot that ne'er can tire,

Right westward rolls the Iron House, The thunder-steed of cloud and fire

Which, swelling, deepening, onward pours

And still thy watchword Onward be, Young giant of this later world— The broad, bright land of Liberty! Illinois, Feb, 27, 1860.

For the National E a. SUCCESS OR FAILURE IN LIFE.

"And so," concluded my friend, sorrowfully my life has been a failure." I had not time reply to his remark, for he quickly turned rom me and walked away. But long after he had passed from sight, I seemed to hear the words in his own sad tone, repeated by the gentle murmur of the evening wind, "Life has

Fortune, indeed, had never smiled on my riend-a successful man, in the ordinary acceptation of that word, he la l not been. Bereft of both parents at an early age, he was left a poor and friendless boy; and now, when he had reached middle life, he was still dependent on his daily toil for the maintenance of his family. He had failed to amass wealth; his wife was an the had failed to amass wealth; his wife was an invalid, and death had borne away his first born family together one morning, and gave them to understand that hereafter they must look out for themselves, for she had other business on hand; and then, all heedless of their entrapidly at the chief incidents of his personal history, and had wound up his narrative by the above conclusion, to which my heart could not respond; for, under all the discipline a Father's respond; for, under all the discipline a Father's hand had sent, he had held fast his integrity, had been not only a moral man, but an humble and generally a cheerful Christian. His words ated me even after I had gained the solitude of my ewn apartment, and almost involun-tarily, I cried, "O Thou All-Wise Father! What is the work that thou givest thy children to do on the earth, the great life-work upon which they may enter with perfect certainty of success?"
The answer came from his own word, "Keep thy heart with all diligence." The heart is often likened to a garden where weeds and flowers are strangely and closely intertwined. O, what inceasing effort it costs to pluck up the poisonof indigenous sin from the delicate exotics of beavenly origin! Say not that life has been a failure to the man who has this well-kept garden, even though he sing, in very truth, "No foot of land do I possess—no cottage in this stimulation."

A Methodist Preacher Driven from His tempting to force upon them the highest acquirements and attainments of a civilization of eighteen centuries standing.

Yet much can be done by a systematic and well-directed system. Of training.

Yet much can be done by a systematic and well-directed system. Of training.

in one of its divers and Protean manifestations."

"And, moreover," remarked Miss Helen, looking up with an air of inimitable gravity, "brother forgets that I am preparing myself to become a dramatic writer, and we have the test imony of your favorite, Goethe, that there is no better school for the dramatist than the puppets show. He says that the puppets his grand-

guage. This pleasure was mine when I first Life and Observations among Civilized

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH S, 1860.

No. come day, and I still us you have come of you furnished the property of the state of the property o continue to do, as I watch the daily life of our ably not more than a column or two in the Bra, do admire, while we deprecate the motive of the gorgeous display. But pray, sir, what can are compelled to whisper in your ear, with you, if it does not.

still another, and each one nearer, clearer, shriller, than before. I cry you mercy! I yield my point, and concede that your pride is rected aid they have received from our Gov justifiable, founded on the same claim as that ernment. Much can yet be done for them. It of the nobility of the earth-hereditary de-Empire. You and Confucius have one com-

let me introduce to your notive and acquaint-ance this fair young dame with the gray mantle and snow-ahite collar. Quaker-like in costume, petite though symmetrical in figure, we recognise no near relationship between her representative of the race of Bolton Grays! I made your acquaintance early one spring morning, at our kitchen door, when in maternal

pride and joy you brought your brood of nine young chickens, as beautiful and as sprightly as ever gladdened a mother's heart, and boldly panded your morning meal. You were no

inking the while that you were all gentler

was transformed to a fighting soldier! Quicket

under her remorseless talons, till the patience of our factotum was exhausted, and our heroine

that taught her the sudden rise in the market value of eggs; but certain I am, that, soon after the fact was established, she called her

one more addition to our store of eggs. Then she wanders to the favorite clover field, but not

your laurels!

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INKLINGS FROM THE FRONTIER;

Indians.

FORT WASHITA, C. N., Feb. 13, 1860.

To the Editor of the National Era:
Positively, my dear friend, when I began jotting down this series of inklings, I intended to make only a few preliminary remarks, proband then proceed at once with a personal na ration of incidents in daily life, and observations among the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws. But, like an inexperienced swimmer who ventures out into the deep and swift current, I have suffered myself to run into a subject, connected with a train of thought, from which I find it hard to extricate myself. Having once entered upon this subject, ideas after ideas continued to present themselves, and line after line continued to fall from my pen, till now I find myself entering upon the manuscript of my sixth letter. I sincerely hope, however, that I have sucren. The subject is one that ought to interest

But I am not yet through with preliminary remarks. If you have been patient thus far, bear with me through a few more preliminary paragraphs; then, if my subject and my style of narrative are adequate, I will endeavor to make amends for those letters that may have appeared dull to some.

The Indians who inhabit this Territory have already become considerably advanced in civil* ization. But their rapid progress, I verily believe, is owing more to the intelligence and the noble efforts of energetic and influential men is not yet too late to give them the benefit of scent! Your ancestry stalked on the Celestial aid long neglected. Yet, from present indicacations, from the direction political straws are mon father-land!

Turn we now to the gentler sex; and first, the political breezes, I infer that instead of rendering real and substantial good, of doing justice to the young communities struggling to take an honorable position in the scale of civilization, her a party of politicians are conniving at plans and the gentleman that we have just left. Fair to cheat them out of their territory, that the area of slavery may be extended and the slave power augmented. Senator Johnson's bill (which did not pass) was the first move in this direction. Time and Congressional proceedings will show what the next will be. I merely mention this matter, hoping that the frie free labor and Indian rights will be pr

care of our National legislators.

Having presumed to condemn the system heretofore pursued by Government and those who have undertaken to ameliorate the condiyour helpless brood. I looked on admiringly, and love; when, suddenly, three daring Chi-nese robbers protruded their bills on your very table. Quicker than a flash, that tender motter

who have untertaken to attachorate the condi-tion of our aborigines, and asserted that their efforts have not been so fruitful as could be ex-pected, it is but fair that I should, in as few words as possible, point out a system which I think would prove far more efficacious. Even where Government has set beneficial than thought, those impudent marauders were routed! Shade of Joan of Arc, tremble for But, like other characters that we have Even where Government has set beneficial movements and measures on foot, injudicious and incompetent agents have pretended to carry them out in but a spiritless and faithless manner. All the best-laid schemes have been but incompletely executed. Hence, the many failures of Government, and the great discouragement of philanthropists.

Let Government, aided by benevolent societies, at once set about the most of debaths. known, this young mother was not quite as careful to abstain from peccadilloes herself as she was to punish them in others, as certain depredations in our garden can testify. Onions and beets, tomatoes and parsnips, that had fairly got started in the world, and gave promise of an early and an abundant harvest, fell

ties, at once set about the work of doing the poor Indian justice in real earnest, and but a few decades will have elapsed, ere we will see was actually caught, and shut up in a hen-coop! Ignoble captivity it was, and keenly she felt the shame and disgrace of the whole iew decades will have elapsed, ere we will essue and vigorous communities springing up all along our frontier; and instead of savage foes, we will have intelligent, industrious, and peaceful neighbors, lending a helping hand to work out our great national destinies—that is, if the fire-eaters don't manage to slide out of the Union, and drag our South after them.

The more wild and savage tribos should be dealt gently with at first. Give them herds of cattle, and learn them to preserve and propage. she felt the shame and disgrace of the whole transaction. Express her just indignation by her own vernacular clucking and cackling, spiteful though it was, she could not; and I blush to say that she actually attempted a crow, as with angry strides she paced the narrow enclosure of her temporary prison.

But while she stormed, the sun shone, dew fell, and vegetables grew—grew beyond her power to harm—and, at length, liberty was restored to the captive.

I am sure I cannot account for the instinct that tauyth her the sudden rise in the market

cattle, and learn them to preserve and propagate them. Teach them that it is better to be in possession of vast herds of cattle, of hogs, sheep, and domestic fowls, than to be depend-ent on buffaloes, and other wild animals, which ent on buffalces, and other wild animals, which are becoming scarcer and scarcer every year, and the first important step in their progress towards civilization is accomplished. Agriculture, the mechanical arts, religion, and literature, will then gradually, but surely, follow. Civilization should not be forced upon them too rapidly, nor should they be placed under too much restraint. Children learn to crawl before they can walk. Sources of athletic sport and manly anuscement should be devised. sport and manly amusement should be devised, and presented to them, in lieu of the excite-ment of war and the chase. Gradually wean them from their savage habits and superstitious notions, before attempting to instill lessons of Christianity and civilization.

to seek the companionship of her feathered kindred. Apart from them, she hunts for grass-hoppers and other viands relished by the not fastidious palates of hens. In her exclusive-In order to carry out a new plan of civiliza-tion, let Government exert itself to induce all, or as many of the Indian tribes as possible, to ness she keeps up a continued croak, indica-tive of perfect contentment and an approving enter into treaty stipulations, whereby the In-dians, on one part, agree to settle in some conscience.

And who, in these days, when woman's miscountry fixed upon, and the Government, on the other part, agrees to then and there take them under paternal care, and teach them a new sion and woman's capacity and woman's rights are so much speculated upon—who will not say that one who is so self-reliant and fearless, so that one who is so self-reliant and fearless, so prompt and forgiving, so cheerful and diligent—nay, one who has proved herself equal to any and all emergencies—has not fully established her claim to be the equal (save the mark!) of the —Shanghai gentleman of earlier notice?

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and a better life. Into the most simple arts should first be brought to bear upon the yet untamed and untutored savage. As has already been intimated, years of experience have demonstrated that it is bad policy to shock the natures of savages by attempting to force upon them the highest ac-

mediately built for the chiefs and principal men mediately built for the chiefs and principal men that the common people may take pattern by the duties to which he has been assigned by Bishop Scott, but the judge has not yet granted it. Brown was ordained a deacon in the church as well as sheds and enclosures for the protest

tion of cattle, domestic fowls, &c., should also One of the first objects of the missional could be to teach the Indians the use of to

and the benefit of agricultural pursuits; and they should never be required to labor but for their own advantage. Thus they will gradually take an interest in their own present and future welfare, and learn to provide for themselves. As they progress towards civilization, greating should be taken to discover and foster

every inclination or aptness of individuals for any of the arts that may be introduced for their benefit. A central point, in the territory assigned to each tribe, should be selected, whereat to locate the capital town; and at this place should be built permanent edifices for the advancement of knowledge, arts, and sciences. Here should be a good, substantial, and com-fortable church edifice, one calculated to make a favorable impression on the Indian mind, and inspire it with a sense of reverence; a principal school, or college, where those who pro-gress rapidly may be taught any of the branches pable of receiving; a printing establishment, where the Holy Scriptures, and such simple literature as may be within their comprehension, may be translated and published in their own lauguage. Here, also, should be erected suitable buildings for the reception of boys and ung men as apprentices to the various me anical arts, the same as students are admit ed into our institutions of learning, where carpenters, wagon and plough makers, cabinet nakers, blacksmiths, saddlers and harness makers, coopers, hatters, boot and shoe makers, tailors, &c., &c., could be graduated as masterworkmen in their respective arts, and made useful in the development of their people. Flouring mills and saw mills, wool factories and tanneries, should also be established and sustained by Government. They should be supplied with physicians, appointed by Govern-ment, and compensated in part by a salary, and in part by regulated and moderate fees from

ose receiving their services.

Military forces should be stationed at co venient points, not too near the Indian settle nents, however, for the purpose of maintaining a complete non-intercourse with vicious white men. No traders whatever should be allowed should be appointed, to furnish them with such articles as they need, at cost and transportation y need, at cost and transpo ices. Whatever annuties may be allowed em should be paid in live stock, blankets, othing, food, and farming utensils and tools,

and not in money, as heretofore.

Liberal prices should be paid them for all al productions, and any work in the echanical arts they may be able to do. But mechanical arts they may be able to do.

as long as they can sell their buffalo robes and peltries, they neglect the pursuits of civilization for the chase. Therefore, a traffic in peltries could be abandoned and discouraged.

Colonel Cook, in his book, suggests a similar

plan for aboriginal civilization. But as a book of that character probably never reaches even a tenth part of the number of intelligent read ers that a newspaper like the Era does, I have ventured to pen the foregoing lines, hoping that that they may awaken a train of thought which will eventually lead to the right action in the right quarter.

here, among the civilized Indians with whom I am sojourning, the sad neglect of Government, and the want of Christian churches and benevolent societies, are badly felt. Al-though I have been with them more or less for he last three years, I have never seen an In-lian, either full-blood or half-breed, who was a

Some of them are engaged in merchandis and trade; but the greater part of them are in the agricultural and stock-raising interest. All their wagons, carriages, harness, farming im-plements, household furniture, and even the clothes they wear, come from the East, and

ing enormous prices. Some political economists may object to the one political economics may object to fore-hinted-at plan of aboriginal civilization, a account of its expensiveness. But this is not a question of dollars and cents, of profit or but a great question of national policy, in-ng the rights and the feelings of those

Is it not the duty of the American people t rom utter oblivion those feeble, help ints of tribes which we have slaughte

wrongs—far cheaper in the end, than the policy it has heretofore pursued, or any other may adopt.

Had justice been done the nations in this

, had they received the proper atten tion and fostering care, another state of things would exist to-day, and these people would have assumed an honorable and exalted posi-tion among the sisterhood of States. The pres-ent Congress would have, to assist them in their ent Congress would have, to assist them in their deliberations, Indian Senators and Indian Rep GUY OAKLEAF.

CASSIUS M. CLAY IN NEW YORK.

This fearless champion of free speech and free institutions had a reception in New York, two weeks ago, worthy of his great fame as an orator and a statesman. Guns were fired in the park on the announcement of his arrival from New Haven, where he had been on a lecturing tour; and his hotel was surrounded b an admiring and enthusiastic crowd, cheering lustily for the heroic son of old Kentucky.

On Wednesday night, he addressed an im-mense crowd at the Cooper Institute, on his favorite theme, the progress and principles of Republicanism. His remarks were frequently apted with loud shouts of applause—a tribute to their truth and power. We lay before our readers the following abstract of his speech, which may give them a faint idea

Mr. Clay, referring to the freedom of spee and of the press, thanked God that he had lived to see the downfall of their enemies and elected by fraud and by a minority of the peo sovereignty of the Cincinnati platform.

sovereignty of the Cincinnati platform.

well as a free press, which may yet come in for similar treatment. Judge Moore has put a dangerous weapon into the hands of the enerul for Government patronage, the public purse, and the Federal sword; Kansas is not a "slave", but a free State! The elections since show a regular progress of Republicanism; and the slave is the state of the slave is a slave in the slave in the slave is a slave in the slave in the slave is a slave in the slave is a slave in the slave

tory, with arms displayed and banners fying— a voter not being judged by the Constitution and the laws, but, if he failed to answer the question. Are you sound on the present of

and the laws, but, if he failed to answer the question, "Are you sound on the goose?" satisfactorily to it am, was compelled to fly for his life, and many were thus killed and wounded.

He denied that the recent raid of John Brown on Virginia was the effect of Republican principles, but the legitimate result of Democracy, that party having encouraged the taking possession of Kansas by force of arms; and that John Brown crazed by the inhuman stating the substance of

gather around to defend their standard-bearer;

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. New York, March 4 .- The steamer Africa,

this forenoon.

The steamers Nova Scotian, Teutonia, and Circassian, strived out on the 16th, and the steamer Fulton on the 17th.

Lord Glanville had announced in the House of Lords that France would do nothing regarding the proposed annexation of Savoy to her dominions without consulting the great Powers and obtaining the consent of the Inhabitants.

and obtaining the consent of the inhabitants.

The attention of the English people was mainly concentrated on the budget. Meetings upon it, pro and con., had taken place in al firections. The conservatives show increasing nostility to both the budget and the commer-

al treaty with France.

Lord John Russell stated in the House Lords, in answer to a question, that Lord Elgin's going to China again was not yet finally arranged; also, that the correspondence was progressing relative to the free participation of British shipping in American coasting and trade with California. The British army estimates show an increase

nearly £2,000,000 sterling. It is denied that Austria has yet replied to the English propositions on the Italian question.

It is said that Russia rejects the proposi-

The Paris Bourse closed firm at 67f. 70c. The position of the war in Morocco is un-Liverpool Breadstuff's Market .- Messrs. Rich-

12s. Corn is dull and quotations barely mainained—yellow 33s. a 33s. 6d. Liverpool Provision Market .- Beef is steady and in good demand. Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales. In some cases a decline of 2s. 6d. has been conceded. Pork closed firm; new 75 a 80s. Bacon is firm and in good request. Lard dull at 50s. a 53s., but closed steady at 58s. 6d. a 60s. for fine.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Sugar teady. Coffee closed quiet. Rice dull. steady at 4s. 6d. Spirits turpentine closed firm, and all qualities slightly advanced; sales at 36s. 6d. a 37s. Tea closed firm. ADDITIONAL BY THE AFRICA.

Great Britain .- It seems to be settled that e second daughter of Queen Victoria, the rincess Alice, is to have as husband the young Prince of Orange. The marriage is to take place on the anniversary of the Queen's birth-lay, on the 24th of May next. This intelligence omes to us from Brussels, to which city the ing Leopold, the great uncle of the bride, is her eighteenth year in April, and the Prin nber. The marriage is likely to be popular in England, where the memory of Willia Dutchman is still held in high regard. The ironmasters of Glasgow have agreed t

ep all their furnaces out of blast for The death of Dr. Murray, the Bishop of Roch-

ster, is announced.

The land forces of the British army are fixed y the army estimates at 143,000, being an in rease of nearly 6,500. This is in addition t the East Indian army, which numbers 92,000. In the navy, there are 48 screw ships of the line afloat, and 11 more building. Other vessels converted into ships, would make the

It is said that the French Govern ment has entered into relations with Russia, as a member of the Zollverein, with the view of negotiating a commercial tracty similar to that with England.

letter of the Fope, is puousnes, are tracted attention. It apparently convicts the tracted attention. It apparently convicts the Pope of improperly using his spiritual office of the French ambassador at Rome of Colonel

the same.

Italy.—The King of Sardinia arrived at Milan character and ability, in whose xtraordinary enthusiasm.

A new Roman loan has been negotiated with

Papal army, had arrived at Ancona, and more

The great extent to which the enrolments Austria for the Governments of Naples and of Rome are being carried on, and the unblushing way in which Austria allows this indirect violation of the principle of non-intervention, have roused the Piedmontese Government. M. De-sambrois, the Sardinian Minister, it is said, delivered, before his departure, a note to the Cabinet of the Tuileries, protesting against the

roceedings of the Austrians.

The Savoyards do not relish the idea of be ng transferred to France. If they are to be detached from Italy, they desire as Switzerland. An address, signed siderable number of persons in Albertville, is

LAW AND ORDER IN KENTUCKY .- The Gran Jury of Campbell county, Kentucky, found bills recently against a number of persons— about twenty—for a riot in the destruction of Mr. Bailey's paper, the Free South. The State Attorney, hearing of the circumstance, argue the matter before them, taking the groun it was the law that, where a nuisance existed which could not be reached by law, the people had a right to abate it. The jury sought th opinion of Judge Moore on the quality he told them that it was the law; they reconsidered and quashed the indictments. The object being to check a movement in favor of emancipation, the step taken is such as one might naturally expect. Like a vast number of others taken by the slavery propagandists, it may prove, however, to be an There are certain other

The circulation of the newspapers of Ne York city, respectively, is stated in an article in the Troy Times as follows: Daily Tribune Semi-Weekly Tribu Weekly Tribune

The following gentlemen are accredited agents for the Sra: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innis, Saler

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1860.

All letters for the National Era must addressed to Mrs. M. L. BAILEY, National Era, Washington, D. C.

The Index to Volume XIII of the Era i ow ready, and will be furnished, free of charge, o any subscriber who may express a desire

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION-Wednesday, the 16th of May, instead of the 13th of June, as heretofore appointed. This change by the slaveholders for scereening their favorite has been made by the Executive Committee,

We have no doubt this change will meet the ardson, Spence, & Co. quote: Flour closed dull and difficult to sell at 23s. a 28s. 6d. Wheat quiet—red 9s. 6d. a 10s. 6d; white 10s. 6d. a ans throughout the country, as we are satisfied

GOVERNOR SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Senator Seward's great speech, delivered or Vednesday last, which we to-day lay before our readers, was listened to with profound attention by the immense audience which crowd. ed the galleries and floor of the Senate Chamber. The orator was equal to the occasion He rose up to the height of the great argument. His statement of the issues which divide baffled and almost dumbfounded his opponents on the other side of the Chamber. For the galleries, and gave a most hearty though silent response to every word uttered by the from an inspection of the full and perfect re- to \$285,580.80. The total tax on slaves there- North will for the most part surrender at disport which we to-day publish. But the manner fore, instead of being, under the present unthe speaker, always deliberate and impressive, was on this occasion eminently so, and

the pauses were long and eloquent. This speech, from its great merit, from the eculiar position of the orator, and the facilities for publication which now exist, will probably be more widely read than any single effort of the kind ever before delivered. Every Re- has in slavery, and in the present unjust system

publican, whether friendly to the nomination of taxation: of Governor Seward or otherwise, will be rompted, by a regard to the interests of the party and its principles, to give to it the widest wise, able, and eloquent; and, if possible, every

ceive a copy of it. PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Opposition Convention also put Senator Cameron in nomination for the Presidency, and interest. That class havels well-groun issued an address, in which his qualific for that high office are set forth.

The Slave Democracy held their Convention last week at Reading, and nominated Henry D. Foster for the office of Governor. They also elected Senator Rigler, John L. Dawson. William Montgomery, Joseph Baker, Richard Vaux, and John M. Cline, as delegates at large

to the Charleston Convention. The Convention endorsed the Administration in its foreign and domestic policy, declared in favor of a protective tariff, the Cincinnati platform as interpreted by the Administration and in favor of remitting all Territorial questions to the decision of the Supreme Courtin other words, it endorsed the Dred Scott de-

POSITION OF ALABAMA.—The Democratic State Convention of Alabama lavs down in the nost explicit language the principle of Conlavery in the Territories, and instructs the delegates from that State to the Charleston Convention to insist upon their adoption. If the National Convention refuses to engraft effect, right in the teeth of the Constitution. upon the platform of the party the principle of protection to slavery, prior to the nomination of candidates, then the delegates are instructed to return home, without further complicity in

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT WHERE INC .- The Wheeling Intelligencer contains a The terms of the call are the same as those of the National Committee's call, issued some weeks ago from New York.

The North Carolina Opposition Convention nominated the Hon. William A. Graham, of

his monthly magazine some time ago. It numbers have made their appearance, vince ability, learning, and spirit. The

nonzer, Vols, XII and XIII.

Legislature is pursuing a course which, if not intended, will lead to taxation on the slave property in Virginia that will force the owners to dispose of that species of property."

The Freuery and the Enquirer are delighted

The writer goes on to say, on the authority of the Auditor of the State, that the present debetedness of Virginia is \$35,452,129.63; and that schemes of improvement now pending be-fore the Legislature, and calling for additional CHANGE OF TIME.—Governor Morgan, Chair-man of the Republican National Committee, total indebtedness of \$41,452,129.63.

institution from its rightful share of the public after correspondence on the subject with all burden. Land and other personal property the members of the National Committee at than slaves are taxed according to their value; each hundred dollars worth pays an equal tax But a most unjust exception from this fair rule approbation of the great majority of Republi- is made in favor of slaves. All slaves of twelve it is well known that the slaves above twelve years of age will average in value at least \$800. The writer whom we have quoted, who the Enquirer in this matter may be realized. to \$81,951,000, and pay a tax of \$327,804. Their once, the Republicans had a large majority in true value is, at \$800 per head, \$218,536,600, and the taxation on them, at forty cents on the hundred dollars, which is paid by land, the delivery, which no one could suppose, the ad valorem rate paid by land, would amount equal and unjust system, \$327,804, should be \$1,159,724.80. It is thus apparent that the slaveholders of Virginia pay less than one-third

> imposed by an equal law of taxation. The following figures will exhibit the propor tional interest which each section of Virginia

the amount of taxes on slaves that would be

Trans-Alleghany 416,636 - 184,808 39,871 - 250,593 251,503 - 235,881 193,292 335,908

Eastern Virginia, embracing the Piedmont tains 486.474 whites, and 444,795 slaves: while western Virginia, which includes the Valley and trans-Alleghany regions, contains 601.444 whites, and only 66,389 slaves. It is also a well

rehension that the western counties mit to the present unjust discrimination in favo of slavery, in the mode of levying taxes, n longer than necessity requires. In 1851 th Constitution of the State was revised, and a great struggle was made by the west he basis of representation in the Legi upon the white population. It failed to a olish this result; but a compromise was m by which the numerical prepone citizens in the west was given a small maje of representatives in the House of Delega

and the east retained its majority in the Se By another provision, a readjustment of a basis of representation is to take place in 18 at which time the numerical superiority of the west will assert itself in the establishment o the white basis, and the ad valorem or equa method of taxation.

The "Tax-Payer" whom we have quote

states that western members, in disregard of the Constitution, are even now demanding ad valorem taxation, and that ten votes in the Legisla-The writer justly apprehends that the people of the west will bear with the inequality no longer than the Constitution requires, and for this reason he is opposed to an increase of the public debt. Millions have already been spent in the east, for internal improvements, and he now coolly proposes to withhold similar improvements from the west, while he insists upon ontinuing the present discrimination in favor Republican party to meet in that city on the 2d day of May. The object of the Convention is to send delegates to the Chicago Convention. referred. He says:

hazan. It says:

man of the Republican National Committee, has published a notice, changing the time of the meeting of the Chicago Convention to Wednesday, the 16th of May, instead of the 13th are now imposed on a plan cunningly devised world be an abandonment of principle, a co Dimocratic Convention a by-word and repro-atong honest men. We tell the Democra ouble faced phatform, meaning squatter sov-reignty at the North, and its reverse at the South, can again succeed. Mr. Mason and Mr. Hunter, the Senators from Virginia, have months years old and under are entirely exempt from ago declared, from the floor of the Senate, that that an impression very generally prevailed taxes, while those above that age are valued at no man occupying Mr. Douglas's position upon among them, that the Convention should have \$300, and pay the same tax that is paid upon territorial slavery could receive an 'individual vote' in Virginia. And no paper has contradicted the declaration, or questioned its pro-

It is not at all improbable that the wishes of styles himself a "Tax Payer," estimates them The seats of the two delegations from New York at but \$600, but his estimate is manifestly too being contested, they will be excluded from low. He estimates those of twelve years and voting upon their own case. The South will under, which are now entirely untaxed, at \$300 be a unit in favor of the Wood delegates, and per head, and those above at \$600. It was the North will, as usual, be divided; so that ascertained last year, by an actual assessment, the chances of the admission of the Hard delethat there were in Virginia 511,154 slaves. Of gates, to the exclusion of the Softs, are by no this number, there were 237,984 of twelve years means desperate. Prudence may restrain the the great parties of the day was masterly, and old and under, and, as we have said, not sub- Southern members of the Convention from tacarried with it a force of logic which completely ject to taxation. The remainder, 273,170, at king that course; but nothing else can. With the valuation of \$300 per head, amount in value the Soft delegation thrown out, the Convention would move on with the utmost harmony. Protection to slavery in the Territories would be stillness was broken by irrepressible applause. of twelve years and under, at \$300 per head, bled at Charleston being able to resist the imcretion to the imperious demands of the slave interest. If the Northern delegates represented majorities of the people, instead of very lean minorities, they might be tempted to show a little resistance. But to expect the self-constitated delegates from New England, who at most, only represent the Federal officials and a few hundred needy expectants of office, to

set up their wills against those of the delegates from the South, is preposterous. Whatever be their resolutions now, we predict that their courage will ooze out at their finger ends, and that they will promptly register the edicts of the ruling spirits of the South. The action of the Convention, its platform, and its candidates, will therefore be just what the South chooses to make them. Southern prudence and magnanimity may conande more to their Northern allies than the latter, with their numerical majority, will have the

nay expect at Charleston, in the constitution of the Senate committees, of which no Northern Serator could be trusted with a respectable chairmanship, as well as in the resolutions adopted by the Democratic Senatorial Caucus. which utterly repudiate "popular sovereignty

THE NORTH CAROLINA WORKING-MEN'S ASSOCIATION-A FELO DE SE.

We took occasion, some weeks ago, to explain the nature and object of this Association, formed at Raleigh, by the leaders of the Dem corded to it our warm approbation. The effect with slaves. of our casual notice, we regret to perceive, has loyalty to alavery were not at all necessary to evince rational men that they were "sound." my this much in justice to the more respectable and sincere men who engaged in the Workingmen's Association, because we are "That resolution, no doubt, was opposed, because, first, the Constitution would not admit now of such a change. Secondly, the old members from the West are too cautious to ers with the National Era. We last ves a similar notice of the able speech of the

TO ADVERTIFIED.—Basiness men will find it greatly to the advocates of free institutions in Kansas. The distribution of the desiration of the condition of the c

fold increase of taxes upon slaves. He says:

"Virginia is able, willing, and determined, to repel all attacks from the abolitionists, their aiders, abettors, or sympathizers, whether found at home, at the North, or abroad. But I submit that during this excitement the Virginia is simble; and as this result is dependent upon the action of a party-a party, as it were, to be reconstructed by the National Convention about to assemble; and as this result is dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of a party-a party, as it were, to be reconstructed by the National Convention about to assemble; and as this result is dependent upon the action of the very were defored dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of a party-a party, as it were, to be reconstructed by the National Convention about the very were before dependent upon the action of a party-a party, as it were, to be reconstructed by the National Convention about the sum of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon the action of the very were before dependent upon th Billingsgate at his command. If, as he seems to suppose, we had been actuated by malice in writing the paragraph which has created so more those that set the example and struck the whether to shall have a party at all."

The Locary and the Enquirer are delighted much trouble—if we had really designed to infirst blow, than those who thought they would have act upon the principle of fighting the devil with his own weapons, and resorted to the same latier ges out of its way to declare that Mr. aimed at game worth the bagging. A random Wood with his Hard delegation to the Charles shot will sometimes break the wing of a foul ten Onvention, must be admitted at every bird, but no sportsman would aim at it, or defile his hands by taking it up.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY ILLUS-

The Kansas Legislature recently passed an act for the abolition of slavery, which Governor Sam. Medary, a Douglas Democrat from Ohio, after some hesitation, vetoed. But the Legisture again took up the vetoed bill, and repassed by a more than two-thirds majority, thus setting the veto aside. The bill is brief, and to e point. It is as follows:

"Sec. 1. That slavery or involuntary servi tude, except for the punishment of erime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, is, and shall be, forever prohibited in his Territory.
"Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in

orce from and after its passage." The Chicago Press and Tribune says that Sovernor Medary is a thorough-going Douglaste, in "body, bones, and breeches;" and if popular sovereignty. So long as the "popular and bloodshed. sovereigns" vote for slavery, they are perfectly welcome to make their institutions to suit them selves: but if they presume to exclude from or abolish slavery in the Territories, the Federal Governors are bound, by their allegiance to the

party, to interpose a veto. If Mr. Douglas were President, the same result would follow. He would be sure to appoint Southern men to govern the Territories, guarantied, and candidates nominated to cor- and they would scorn to be governed by his speaker. At one moment only, the profound would amount to \$874,144. The 237,984 slaves the ability of a Democratic Convention assemrespond. Indeed, we have great doubts as to pretended devotion to "popular sovereignty." The speech occupied two hours and a half are worth \$71,395,200. The tax on these, at perative demands of a united South. The men torial Governor for vetoing a bill abolishing

Have any of his numerous organs denounced Governor Black, of Nebraska, or Governor Medary, of Kansas, for vetoing the bills for the abolition of slavery?

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD-SLAVERY, PROPAGANDISM ORGAN-IZED.

This road is to extend from Shreveport, o the western border of Louisiana, through Northern Texas, and via El Paso to San Diego and San Francisco, in California. The distance between the first two points is seven hundred and eighty-three miles. From El Paso to San Diego is eight hundred and thirty-eight miles; so that nearly half the length of the proposed road lies in the State of Texas. That State has granted to the company eight million acres of land, and promised six thousand dollars per mile to aid in its completion; and the

ence, there is not much during the next quarter of a century; but if ce of the Federal Government

probable that it would have trade enough to keep it going. It is entirely too far south to be the channel of commerce and intercourse with California, for the populous and wealthy Northern and Middle States: and the extreme South has too little commerce to make it pay

struction of this road by slave labor, and for this purpose it contemplates the purchase of an army of negro slaves, and expects to sell them at original cost when the road is completed. We doubt the success of such an experiment, ocratic party. The Association contemplated and we donbt whether a Republican Congress a change in the State Constitution, so that will vote money to a company to buy slaves. cording to their value. The proposition is an equal number of freemen of employment, highly popular in the west, where there are comparatively few slaves, while in the eastern and midland counties it is held to be little less bad enough to tolerate slavery in New Mexico sportively styled the movement "The Irre- gress to organize, equip, and pay, a company

pressible Conflict in North Carolina," and ac- of slavery propagandists to go and stock them We are in favor of donating the public lands brought "woes unnumbered" to the Demo-cratic party, and caused the precipitate dissontion of the Association! The truth is, that should be made on the express condition that he opposition which the Workingmen's Asso- none but free labor shall be employed in maiation proposed to offer to the odious and un- king or running the roads. If this condition is nst discrimination in favor of slavery in the not made imperative, then Congress becomes the discovery of some remedy for the evil. so great, that they are almost ready to cateady stem of taxation does involve a conflict be- the active aider and abettor in the extension of Various devices have been tried by social exween the interests of free labor and slave bor; but we had not the remotest idea of imers lave Democrats will readily vote aid to the puting anti-slavery sentiments or aims to the Southern Pacific railroad, without requiring the form party. Their earnest protestations of the condition we have suggested, but no Repub-States whose interests must be protected by Northern Republicans, since the representatives from the South, with very few exceptions, are merely the representatives of the slaveholders.

MR. DOUGLAS TAKES SIDES WAS

ment of Illinois, and thereby secure a Demo-cratic Legislature, and his return to the Sen-

ago on a kindred issue, in regard to the right of suffrage; and we shall not be surprised if Virginia, life North Carolina, has looming up in the distance a great practical issue, to be tried at no distant day, between free labor and slave labor. A writer in the Petersburg Press of the 17th ult. sounds the alarm, and warms the slaveholding class to resist further schemes for internal improvements at the expense of the State, as the only safeguard against a three fold increase of taxes upon slaves. He says:

Virginia, life North Carolina, has looming up in the distance a great practical issue, to be the distance a great practical issue, to be the find the Richmond hquirer hail with gratification the suggestion of the 17th ult. sounds the alarm, and warms the slaveholding class to resist further schemes for internal improvements at the expense of the State, as the only safeguard against a three fold increase of taxes upon slaves. He says:

The Charleston Mercury and the Richmond hquirer hail with gratification the suggestion of the suggestion of the Wayor of New York, Fernando Wood, the Democratic party is "to be reconstruct-by the National Convention about to be assubled." "Fir the first time," says Mr. Wood, "there is but one issue, and the Richmond hquirer hail with gratification the suggestion of the Wayor of New York, Fernando Wood, the Democratic party is "to be reconstruct-by the National Convention about to be assued at the Democracy in the States and was striking antithesis, that popular sovereignty in Kansas was stricken down by the Bible value and importance.

It seems that we have not only gravely offended certain leaders of the Democracy in Kansas was striking antithesis, that popular sovereignty in Kansas was striking antithesis, that popular sovereignty in Kansas was striking of suffrage; and we shall not be surprised if their residuary legatees shall regain it upon this taxation question, which possesses far more ta combinations in the Northern States to carrelections under pretence of emegrant aid soci ties too; and she, following your example, sen merely because she followed your example, an

> his own weapons, and resorted means that you had employed." It is scarcely necessary to say to the intelli gent reader of the Era that this defence o Border Ruffian invasion and murder is founded in gross, palpable, and wilful misrepresentation There is not a candid ruffian in Platt county who will not admit that this defence is utterly false and insincere. It is as heartless and as absurd as the wolf's charge against the lamb in the fable, and nothing but the hardihood of a desperate demagogue could confront an intelligent audience with such a statement.

THE SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE.

The shoemakers of Massachusetts, almost in body, have struck for higher wages, those of Territories. Lynn taking the lead. As is usual with such ovements, the strikers have not confined their action to a mere cessation of work, which would be perfectly legitimate and proper, but they have organized themselves into mobs and endesvored to compel all others in the profession into their measures. This unwarrantable course such is the case, this veto furnishes a fair illus. has brought about collisions with the authoritration of the hypocrisy of the advocates of ties, and in some cases has resulted in violence

> We cull the following particulars from the Massachuseits and New York papers:

"The illegal violence of the fined chiefly to preventing the expresses carry ing lots of shoes out of town to be made. several instances they attacked the expres wagons, seized boxes of shoes, and either de ed them in the office of the New England Mechanic, whose editor, Draper, is the leader of the movement, or returned them to the shor Eaton, who had refused to strike, was surrounded by the mob, as he was taking a lot of shoes home to make, and was hustled about in a violent manner, denounced as a 'scab,' and treated to all sorts of abusive epithets. Draper, the eader, endeavored to persuade the man to join the strike, but he replied that he was making \$12 per week, and believe he had a right to work, and to make his own bargains and

oose his own employers.
"The superintendent of the Lynn workhouse, who was taking home a lot of shoes to be made by the paupers, was attacked in the street, but he drew a pistol, and the mob retreated. ne drew a pistor, and the most retreated. In the expressman from Marblehead, who had a box of coffee in his wagon, was stopped, but he pitched into the mob, and levelled several of hem, and then showed them that he had no shoes aboard, and drove off. During several rows, knives were drawn by some of the strikers, but the majority of them oppose the resort to deadly weapons, and assist the police in pre-

"It is said that the averaga wages of the workmen have not much exceeded \$5 per week, but the better class make \$9 and \$12. adds from ten to twenty-five per cent. to the present prices, according to the quality of the work. Several of the manufacturers have acceded to the new list of prices, and others have others say they are willing to do it, but will not seem to act on compulsion, and so wait till the phens, the former were in the ascendant strike is over.

"It appears," says a Massachusetts journal, from the disclosures made, that there is a reat difference in the prices paid by differen manufacturers for the same kinds of work, and still greater difference in the wages earned by different workmen, some making \$10 and \$12 a week on the same work by which others earn but \$3 or \$4 a week. There seems to be need of an equalization of the scale of prices by agreement among the bosses, and on some kinds of work they acknowledge that they can afford to pay more than they do, while on other varieties they already pay all they can."

Many of the manufacturers, as well as other capitalists and business men, take sides with the strikers, in their legitimate efforts to obtain fair wages.

The advocates of slavery are endeavoring to

make capital out of these strikes, by artful apslaves may be taxed, like other property, ac- The effect of such a policy must be to deprive peals to the laboring classes. They assert that the withdrawal of Southern trade consequent upon the "Abolition agitations" of the North have brought about a reduction of wages, and thus reduced free labor to the starving point. than treason to the slave interest. We rather and Arizona; and it is monstrous to ask Con- So far as we have read the complaints of the strikers, we have seen no reference whatever to a reduction of wages. The strike, if we are correctly informed, is not a protest against reduction, but a demand for higher wages. We the West Indies. sincerely wish success to the journeymen. The great defect of the social system is the necessity which constrains the laboring classes to work at such prices as capitalists choose to the accord to them; and the great desideratum is perimenters for securing to labor its just reward: but, as yet, it is lamentable to think that nothing like success has been arrived at. Labor for oil. This opinion is wholly false is entitled to something more than needful food lican or friend of free labor will be so blind to and raiment. The laborer should be a sharer the welfare of the laboring classes as to do so. with the capitalist in the net profits of his toil, from the Washington correspondent of There are millions of white laborers in the slave to be laid up for the support of himself and Philadelphia American: family. But how to secure this equitable distribution of profits, is the problem to be solved. Investigators of this social question have hitherto been ranked as visionaries; but the day is ment in protecting Texas against alleged in a sign. As he had previously made a similar coming, and not distant, when it will engage the earnest attention of statesmen and political philosophers,

It is natural that the apologists of slavery

> sympathize with the journeymen. The friends of slavery will take the side of the employer, fined there, and has since plundered both. unless they are prompted by demagoguism to pursue a different course. The wages paid to the shoemakers of Massachusetts are ten-fold and even those paid to the girls employed in binding five-fold, higher than the wages of is rather and actions. slaves which are, according to a report made to Congress by R. J. Walker, when Secretary of the Treasury, \$30 per annum. This sum covers the whole expense of supporting a fullgrown slave, according to Mr. Walker's report, rages, and attempted, yesterday, to engine on the statements of the Southern planters! Fifteen dollars for food and fifteen appropriation bill. It would involve a control of the statement of th clothing are the wages of an able-bodied lave—children and the aged half price!
>
> The advocates of such a system, from Mr. iglas down, will in vain attempt to gain the

ished with death. The gallows, the rack, as the fagot, are very effectual methods of keep ing the people quiet, where it is practicable apply them; but the free white laborer America have not yet been brought under me discipline. When the theory of white slaves promulgated by Democratic leaders, shall be seduced to practice, doubtless the white labor ers will be as quiescent as the black ones.

MR. DOUGLAS IN THE SOUTH .- The Mississ pian, the organ of the Democracy in that State in referring to a report that sixty thousand do lars had been raised in Illinois, to be used in securing the nomination of Mr. Douglas a Charleston, says:

"This system of electioneering is in keeping with the conduct of the profligate game litics, who, to retain his seat in the rayed his party, and confeders Abolition agitators, who have bro try to its present disordered condition. And is worthy of the intriguant, who, to secure apport of the South for the 1856, pledged himself to advocate p which he has since repeatedly avowed

Is the procurer of corruption statement shows him to be—and the wilfu falsifier of his own testimony, fit to be the standard-bearer of a party clai The Charleston News save

"We do not speak unadvisedly, when we mit to the nomination of Douglas, and that i will insist that the platform of shall contain an endorsement of the Dred Sc ecision, that the Southern people are entitle

"It is as well to broach, at one rote will be as potent to defeat the the Black Republican party, if given to atesman, as if given to Dou mal views of South Caro where each State casts but on e.) and let the issues come ome in an Assembly provided by the Co

on, and where there is official The Daily Bulletin, of Charlotte, North Co

ina, endorses this sentiment, and hopes the South Carolina will carry it into effect, From the Charleston Mercury: "SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY IN KANSASpractical working of squatter soy rial Legislature has passed a bill li passes. They have likewise a bill these Territorial laws will be arr were lately by the Governor of Nebraska. sies, if he or any of his follower ed with the Presidency of the

nt expedients to appropriate all our T by the North. At a Democratic ratification meeting held the State Convention was fully sustained, proscriptive resolution, especially aimed ouglas, was adopted by 441 to 12. Some the speakers on that occasion declared t they would prefer Seward, as their candid

States. The election of Mr. Seward to

roviso and squatter sovereignty are but diff

to Douglas. net in convention on the 18th instant. In the browning respectively and calcold that Mr. Stantens had laid himself on the shelf for all time to come, on account of his supposed alliance with

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. - According to prespondents on the African coast, the sle trade is flourishing extensively, notwithstan British vessels of war. the vessels now engaged on the African coas in this traffic may be numbered by dozens, an that the larger part of them are owned clearances. The captains of these vessels cle to be engaged in the palm oil business. Ligh the Government effort to break up the traffic.

The Tribune correspondent, writing from or board the U. S. skip Portsmouth, St. Pau de Loando, savs:

"The few months' experience we have ha on the coast has not been altogether throw away. It has thoroughly convinced us the whole slave coast is, we may say, line with slavers, who are generally from New Y cleared from the custom-house, bringing the appliances of the trade with them, manœuvring about on the coast, under vari retences and disguises of legal traffic-parti-larly under that most specious blind, the o hours finds them out of danger, on the way "Much ignorance prevails at home in rela-

The palm-oil trade is supposed hly flourishing condition. another off the coast; and that it is the po

THE TEXAS FRONTIER .- The following

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1860. Governor Houston, of Texas, has sent a spepossession of the proper department gives very different version of the troubles on the B should seize upon an occurrence like the shoemakers' strike, in order to disparage free labor; but the free laborer will never look to the champions of a system which allows no wages for succor. No friend of freedom will fail to well known that he opened the jail at Bro of the river, as booty or opportunity offer

is rather andacious.
Simultaneous with this demonstration with the Senators from Team movement in the Senate for call regiment of mounted Texan volunt the plea of repressing Indian and

No. 688.

NEW BOOKS rages are quite reliable an

discussion of generalities, l her hard on individuals. In t saite but very convenier supply will probably be for d by praise; meanwhile, bread is given to the dogs, lite lips moan for three gra their authors are pronounce ble men of the age, while ding, fresh-coined from the so shelf in the book-case. le are "moved" to these re the little book before us. W about it? Has nobody read read it, and failed to perce wine? It has both body ring to God and man. hout preface, introduction, or ains the true philosophy not help saying to yourself, " a soul glorified by suffering It is good, and true, and pure, and strong-full of tho ed, of fancies gracefully

breathed, not inculcated. book is found in a stanza Fused to a golden cup;
It would carry water for pare
So he thankfully took it up s a book to be read, and

nd reading-to lie on the l in the library book-case or pa taken up when the whole h whole heart faint, and it will II. "The Women of the III we have only read as vays of the Holy Land." stiful, that though we often

go on, we unvariably linger th dom, we find "The Two Als tich is perhaps as characterist When Thou, in patient ministry, Didst pass a stranger through Two coatly gifts were offered T And both were from a woman To Thee who madest all things

Thrice fair and precious thing Pare sculptured alabaster clear Perfumes for earth's anointed Man's harty lips would both rep One for the stain of too much One for the waste of too much l Yet both availed Thy smile to The saint who listened at Thy fe

Adoring in Thy presence meet, Both pardoned and both lovin Thus evermore to all they teach Man's highest style is " mach And that earth's lowest yet may The highest ministries of hea They teach that gifts of costlier

From hearts sin beggared yet And that love's costliest sacrific Is worth the love, and nothing

of figs, which contained od and some very naughty; hish's, the good and the bad (whether ingeniously or ing led, that it is impossible an are forced to take the "w will not prove an ow'er bi petulance, vanity, self-cor ssor, so, we suspect, the I self. Vet many men we fo artain to greater disadvantage est of solid gold gleams amo Professor flashes his lantern, a mlyising-glass. Manya littl

mth, wrapped in the garb it, or eloquence, brings stre comfort to the heart. r's popularity lies, we t cipitating the thoughts a sand minds hold in se the beautiful crystals, of his own faith or far

"And with a sort of welcon On these our unripe music For the Nations At a meeting of the "Pe for promoting the abolition inf of free negroes unlawful and the improving the cond ice," held 12th month 29th were elected officers fo ng the 85th since the

Coates.

ecretaries.—Amos Hill surer.—Caleb Clothic

Librarian.-Joseph M. T. Recorder of Manumission Counsellors.—David Par Peirce, Edward Hopper Ryland Warriner, Thousand Balladelphia; Thaddeus Seph J. Lewis, Chester. cting Committee.—Pastes C. Jackson, Caleb on. Joshua T. Jean omlinson, Joshua T. Jeans su, jun., Dillwyn Parrish. Board of Education.—Ben yn Parrish, Joshua T. Je M. Truman, jun., T. E. Lompson, Samuel S. Ash, tdl, Reuben Tomlinson, A saw W. Justice, Lukens W. Committee on Property. an, jun., T. E. Chapu

KING CASUALTY. alled upon to chronic ay afternoon, two, at Lithopolis, Fa of them, eleven years of h was standing in the carked to his brother, six d shoot him, and, level, blowing the whole his in head off, killing him in the did not dream of the the ad on, killing him in her did not dream of the fun, only raising and le it was heavily charged was too true. Mrs. We with her great grief, her will not be consol-landed to shoet increase.

te Hon. Henry D. ee for Governor, resistantly very popular ation created much nd last night many bonfires kindled, and d, at which Mr. F ows, the rack, and NEW BOOKS.

XIV.

ent, and hopes tha

ican coast, the slav sively, notwithstand rge force of Unite of war. It is sai

bered by dozens, hem are owned egular custom-ho

lent, writing from

en altogether throw

house, bringing ade with them, a

coast, under various f legal traffic—particecious blind, the ol

the favorable momen is shipped, and a fer langer, on the way t

most ready to cut each

navy, to annoy Am

R.—The following i

into effect.

cury:

Wakings. With Hymns and Songs. By the Voice of Christian Life in Song. discussion of generalities, but they bear adefinite but very convenient measure of supply will probably be found to have led demand, and merit be exactly ced by praise; meanwhile, however, chillips moan for three grains of corn;

> "chucked" behind the front row of the er shelf in the book-case. be little book before us. Why does nobody thout it? Has nobody read it? Has anyread it, and failed to perceive the aroma wine? It has both body and sparkle, out preface, introduction, or author's name ains the true philosophy of life. You not help saying to yourself, "this book came a soul glorified by suffering, noble in ac-It is good and true, and brave-sweet. re and strong-full of thought succinctly ed, of fancies gracefully woven, of r breathed, not inculcated. The key-note book is found in a stanza of the opening

ing, fresh-coined from the soul's own mint.

Fused to a golden cup;
It would carry water for parched lips,
So he thankfully took it up." a book to be read, and pencilled for reading-to lie on the bed-room table, the library book-case or parlor what nottaken up when the whole head is sick and

e heart faint, and it will do good like a II. "The Women of the Gospels." In III we have only read as far as "The ful, that though we often open the book on, we unvariably linger there. Opening om, we find "The Two Alabaster Boxes," ch is perhaps as characteristic as any, and

Dids t pass a stranger through thy land, fwo coulty gifts were offered Thee, And both were from a woman's hand. To Thee who madest all things fair. Thrice fair and precious things they bring Pure sculptured alabaster clear, Perfumes for earth's anointed King.

Man's hasty lips would both reprove, The saint who listened at Thy feet,

Adoring in Thy presence meet, Both pardoned and both loving much. Thus evermore to all they teach, Man's highest style is " much forgiven, earth's lowest yet may reach

They teach that gifts of costliest price From hearts sin beggared yet may pour

By Oliver Wendell Holmes, suther of the "Au-at of the Breakfast-Table." Boston: Ticknor &

and some very naughty; but, unlike Jereh's, the good and the bad are so inextricahether ingeniously or ingenuously) interwill not prove an ow'er bitter feast. The minded and liberty-loving Europeans, while the imputations which Mr. Cobb and other members of the present Administration have, without being supported by any evidence at all, brought forth against distinguished Republicans, have, on this side of the Atlantic, created the rather general impression that the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan consists in great part of very unscrupulous politicians, equalling, if not surpassing, in moral deformity, the very worst of their predecessors.

The frequent threats of dissolving the Union, in the case of Mr. Chase, or any other man belonging to the Republican party, being elected present to the heart. Much of the Prositis popularity lies, we think, in his power and the proposition was unanimously adopted, urging the California Legislature to offer a bonus of \$6,000 to any company that shall first combound the distinguished Republicans, have, on this side of the Atlantic, created the rather general impression that the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan consists in great part of very unscruptulous politicians, equalling, if not surpassing, in moral deformity, the very worst of their predecessors.

The frequent threats of dissolving the Union, in the case of Mr. Chase, or any other man belonging to the Republican party, being elected President of the United States, which have a proposition would probably be rejected, and an appropriation recommended.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, urging the California Legislature to offer a bonus of \$6,000 to any company that shall first combound \$6,000 to any company that shall first combound the designation and the capture to offer a bonus of \$6,000 to any company that shall first combound as a law creating a second line within eighteen months.

The Convention was unanimously adopted, urging the California Legislature to offer a bonus of \$6,000 to any company that shall first combound \$6,000 to any company that shall first combound the combound as a law creating a second line within eighteen combound as a law creating a second line within eighteen comb

t of his own faith or fancy, "And with a sort of welcome do we dwell

reasurer.—Caleb Clothier.
birarian.—Joseph M. Truman, jun.
ecorder of Manumissions.—Caleb Clothier.
bussellors.—David Paul Brown, William
leirce, Edward Höpper, George H. Earle,
Ryland Warriner, Thomas H. Speakman,
adelphia; Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster;
ph J. Lewis, Chester,
cting Committee.—Passmore Williamson,
also C. Jackson, Caleb Clothier, Reuben
liston Josepha T. Jeanes Joseph M. Tru-

W. Justice, Lukens Webster. ommittee on Property.—C. Clothier, J. M. nan, jun., T. E. Chapman.

ocking Casualty.—It is seldom that we alled upon to chronicle a more lamentable art-rending occurrence than the following: day afternoon, two sons of Rev. J. S. e., at Lithopolis, Fairfield county, were gin a room of their father's house, when if them, eleven years old, took up a gun was standing in the corner, and playfully tked to his heather six wears old that he sed to his brother, six years old, that he shoot him, and, levelling the gun, fired blowing the whole half of the little fel-

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

____, February, 1860. To the Editor of the National Era: It was certainly something altogether pected to see the British nation-looked upon generally as a brave, if not warlike people-on a sudden displaying the most abject fear of an imagined French invasion, and lavishing mil-

a wagoned french invasion, and lavishing mere, which, besides, honors and lane, 1850, without amendment, and a supposed intended aggression of the French andion, and by the French invasion, and lavishing mere, which besides, honors and lane, 1850, without amendment, and the Süth of June, 1861, without amendment, and the subject of the stand which the Emperor of France has the conduct of the British nation has been in the conduct of the British nation has been in this matter, it is but the natural consequently must feel of having wished to violate the field of the conduct of the British nation has been in the subject of the conduct of t days later, Europe was surprised by the yet union, and consequently that Denmark rids more astonishing news that the inhabitants of herself of the German principalities, which Virginia had been called upon by the heroic are now so anxious to be separated from her, but which probably will soon repent of having order to meet the invasion which the supposed Northern would be delivered of the contract. Northern would-be deliverers of the captured bad conscience of the shameless dealers in hu-man flesh made the native State of the venerable Washington and the immortal Jefferson, with all the whole South at its heels, to tremble with fear before imagined terrors. Northern courage has hitherto been at a discount in the slave States, but "it ought," as it has been

ace in the Southern States, state of the Southern States, state of the Southern States, state of the Southern States, states and contempt of every generous heart in the whole civilized world.

We may feel constrained to condemn the enterprise of old Brown and his followers, but we cannot therefore concede that their criminality was of that atrocious nature which absonality was of that atrocious nature which absonable and the nunishment of death. We state that in case of the nunishment of death. We hope of success, to cope with the formidable whom it is name, but he heard him ask whether his name was recorded, and for whom; the Clerk seemed to put his finger on the tally, and gave an affirmative nod to the tally, and gave an affirmative nod to the tally, and gave an affirmative nod to the success. power to save the high-minded though erring chieftain of the unlawful enterprise, and consequently also his companions, from the gallows. But the aim of Mr. Wise's ambition is lows. But the aim of Mr. Wise's ambition is the Chief Magistracy of the great Republic; and hence he dared not to display the moral courage of defying the rage of the powerful slave oligarchy, upon which, in great part, depends the realization of his hope. Consequently, by subduing his better feelings, he has caused the severe sentence, which had been passed upon the would-be deliverers of the pages of the proposed that he proposed the proposed that the control of the pages of the passed upon the would-be deliverers of the negro slaves, to be promptly executed; thus neglecting to acquire the esteem and admira-tion of the best portion of mankind, and in fact proving himself unworthy of the high dignity which constitutes the object of his most ardent wishes; because no man who has shown him-self deficient in moral courage, or negligent in

self deficient in moral courage, or negligent in displaying it at proper occasious, ought to be deemed worthy of a place which requires of its incumbent an almost constant display of that high quality of mind.

The scandalous attempts of Southern papers at implicating Messrs. Chase, Seward, Hale, and other eminent men of the Republican composed of seventy members, representing California, Oregon, and Washington Territory.

The chiect is to concentrate public opinion on winness, that one cannot but be amused.

It is when she gave her drawing-book to the messor, so, we suspect, the Professor himself is not know how fearfully he has disclosed meelf. Yet many men, we fear, would lift the members of the present Administration have, without being supported by any evidence at all, brought forth against distinguished Republicans, have, on this side of the Atlantic, created the representation of the Atlantic of the representation of the Atlantic of th

wrapped in the garb of poetry, pathos, reloquence, brings strength to the brain the case of Mr. Chase, or any other man become to the heart. Much of the Prospilitating the thoughts and feelings which is sand minds hold in solution, and displaying the beautiful crystals, brilliant with the of his own faith or fancy, theatre of an internal war, the ultimate result of which would be the establishment of two or of which would be the establishment of two or more monarchies, instead of the now existing Republic. But, though no sagacious states man or consummate historian will undertake to deny the impossibility of so deplorable an event in the course of time, we may, however, the improving the condition of the African per the word of the majority of the Merican people, or to expose themselves to the horrors which a civil war would necessarily devolve upon themselves especially, and that the Republican sentiments will, whatever may take place, for many centuries remain dominant in the breasts of the American people, or to expose themselves to the horrors which a civil war would necessarily devolve upon themselves especially, and that the Republican sentiments will, whatever may take place, for many centuries remain dominant in the breasts of the American people.

It might be questionable whether the Southern States have the right or not to seeded from the Union; but however this may be, it is to the side of the meaning the abolition against the New Almace to two or more monarchies, instead of the now existing the abolition of two or more monarchies, instead of the now existing the abolition against the New Almace the majority of so deplorable an event in the course of time, we may, however, field entered the improving the caption against the New Almace to promoting the abolition of slavery, the received. The steamer Series and or consummate historian will undertake to work and the the dissolve the injunction against the New Almace to promote the southern States and enquicksilver mines.

Figure 1 promoting the condition of slavery, the received the the course of time, we may, however, field enquicksilver mines.

Figure 1 promoting the condition of slavery, the received the the course of time, we may, however, field enquicksilver mines.

Figure 1 promoting the condition of slavery, the received the may not promoting the abolition of the figure 1 promoting the abolition of slavery. The season of the Legislature to passing t

ern States have the right or not to secede from the Union; but however this may be, it is to the Union; but however this may be, it is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity, that, if they take such a resolution, they may, without any interference from the side of the other States, be allowed to act in that respect as they themselves might choose; because it would certainly be contrary to the principles of popular sovereignty to compel them by force to remain members of an Union odious in their eyes, and which ought to reat upon the free choice of all its constituent parts; besides, there can be no reasonable doubt but that they would soon repent of a step, of the folly of which a short experience would necessarily convince them.

Europeans.

Europeans,

Europe is, at least for the present, relieved of its fears of a war between France and Eugland. The sugacious Emperor of France has, by a commercial treaty with England, by which he has abandoned the strictly protective or rather prohibitory system in trade which has hitherto prevailed in France, afforded his personal friend, the Premier of Great Britain, a great support against the Tory party, and consequently prevented the reins of Government in England from falling, for some time to come, into the hands of the avowed enemies of France. The Emperor Napoleon has unquestionably committed some blamable acts, but he has, on the other hand, conferred upon France and all Europe inestimable benefits; and it would appear as if he intends to justify all the hopes which a great portion of the liberal party on this continent have entertained of him since the time that he began to evince a disposition not to favor the ambitious plans of Austria and Russia. Certain it is, that it is his firm resolution are to allow any foreign interference is the continent and the continent have entertained of him since the time that he began to evince a disposition and Russia. Certain it is, that it is his firm resolution are to allow any foreign interference is the continent and the continent are to allow any foreign interference in the continent and the continent are to allow any foreign interference and the continent are to allow any foreign interference and the continent are to allow any foreign interference and the continent are to allow any foreign and the continent, and the continent are to allow any foreign and the continent and the continent are to allow any foreign and the continent are a continent are to allow any foreign and the continent are a cont

rule which he wields of that kind which is pleasing to the other despots in Europe. Consequently, he is equally much hated as feared by them. It seems, also, very doubtful whether he has any sincere friends among the constitutional princes. But he is, on account of his superlative talents, admired by the majority of the European people, and fondly loved by the great mass of the French nation, and by the French army, which, besides, honors and lauds him to the skies as a great general.

The stand which the Emperor of France has taken against the despotic principles charged.

of Europe ridiculous, while the press of the South, by its inhuman cries for the blood of the to promote the best interests of their native country, to extend the influence of the Prusmisguided participators in the attempt at de-livering from bondage the enslaved colored sian Government throughout all the German States, by means of the Liberal party, which they, for that reason, flatter and support. The Russian autocrat is chiefly engaged in developing the immense material resources of race in the Southern States, has provoked the

perhaps not very distant, day.

The young King of Sweeden and Norway is displaying a high degree of activity, and many eminent qualities as a rule, while at the same time evincing the greatest regard for the constitutional liberties of his subjects. He joins in his person the failed disposition and philanthropic ideas of his noble father, with the vignores with an article of his favoration. thropic ideas of his noble father, with the vig-orous mind and warlike capacities of his famous grandfather—enjoying a great degree of popu-larity, not only in Sweden and Norway, but also in Denmark. Among all the European princes, he is second to none, except the Em-peror of France, in mental endowments, while surpassing all in outward personal attractions.

EUROPE, February 7, 1860.

plore all the mountain passes.

Petitions in favor of a Sunday law continu to be sent to the Legislature, numerously sign ed; also asking the passage of an act to protect emigrants, by establishing a State agent at New York to detect bogus ticket swindlers. Vigorous efforts were being made in the Legislature to pass resolutions asking Congress to dissolve the injunction against the New Almaden quicksilver mines.

Anna to aid Miramon in the siege of Vera Cruz.

LATER FROM THE HUNGARIAN.—Monireal, March 3.—The following dispatch was received from the Hungarian's agent here last evening:

"Barrington, March 1.—I have returned from Baccaro Lighthouse. I went over twelve miles of the coast. No more bodies have been found—one belonging to Margaret Robertson, Montreal; one to Robert Martin, Toronto; and one to W. R. Crocker, Norwich, Connecticut. I found a quantity of goods at Baccaro and Port Latour. R. Crocker, Norwich, Connecticut. I found a quantity of goods at Baccaro and Port Latour, but not a package whole. I also found one boat undamaged. From the appearance of the goods, I don't think it advisable to keep the schooner here longer. Lloyd's agent advises the goods to be sold here, they being so badly damaged. The goods are spread over a space of about seventy miles, and being in so many thands, there will be great difficulty in collecting them. The surveyors have not yet given in their report.

Terrible Accident at Cincinnati.—Cin-

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT CINCINNATI.-Cin-TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT C:NCINNATI.—Cincinnati, March 2.—The accident at St. Xavier's (Catholic) Church, in this city, the walls of which fell yesterday, burying a number of laborers in the ruins, was caused by an attempt to overthrow a wall twenty feet high, one foot thick, and thirty feet long, by undermining. The rain, it appears, affected the foundation, and as soon as it was a little loosened, it unexpectedly fell in. Fifteen men were at work at the time in the range of the falling wall. Only one succeeded in escaping. Thirteen were crushed to death, and the fourteenth man mortally wounded. All were laborers, and have large families.

The Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate returned

rule which he wields of that kind which is pleas- THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS,

Wednesday, February 29, 1860. Mr. Gwin, from the Committee on Finance Mr. Gwin, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1861, without amendment, and asked its immediate consideration. No objection being made, it was read a third time and passed. Mr. Phelps, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back, with an amendment, the bill establishing a navy office at St.

the idea that the South has less devotion to th Union than the North. Messrs. Trumbull and Douglas continued the discussion until after six o'clock, when the Sen-HOUSE.

braces of the liberty hating princes of the German Confederation.

The vacillating policy of the Emperor of Austria, and the unwillingness which he evinces to listen to the just claims of the Magyars and other nationalities subject to his sway, are very likely to bring footh revolutionary movements, of a very dangerous nature, within his dominions.

The Government of Prussia is conducted with much ability by the Prince Regent, who, whatsoever his immost thoughts may be, understands, however, to play the part of a sincere friend of constitutional freedom. His Cabinet is composed undoubtedly of able men, anxious to promote the best interests of their native

proceeded minutely to state all the circumstances at the time.

Mr. Hindman confirmed Mr. Ruffin's statement, saying that the gentleman's peculiar voice and manner of answering to his name attracted his attention. Mr. Ruffin had inquired whether his name was recorded, and the Clerk said it was. Of these facts Mr. Hindman was perfectly confident.

Mr. John Cochrane, Mr. Winslow, and Mr. Stout, severally confirmed the foregoing state-Mr. Sherman said he supposed from what had

been said that everybody was satisfied that Mr. Ruffin voted, and therefore his name ought to appear on the journal, whatever may be the onsequences.

The Speaker declared that Mr. Ford's elec-

tion as Printer was a nullity, and the House again proceeded to vote for a Printer.

Mr. Stanton remarked, that if Mr. Ruffin said absolutely he voted for Mr. Glossbrenner, that was enough.
Mr. Grow said it was the duty of every mem

ber to vote when his name was called, and al-luded to the loose practice which has grown up, of gentlemen not always answering to their of gentlemen not always answering to names as they are called in order. Mr. Florence said the gentleman need not address his remarks to the Democratic side. The changes on that occasion were on the Republican side.

Mr. Grow meant his remarks to apply to both

subject in the shortest possible time, a resolution, declaring Mr. Ford the Mr. Ford the Frinter, notwithstanding the informality.

Mr. Ruffin would not agree to the introduction of the resolution. He claimed the right to have his name recorded.

This was done. The Speaker then declared

This was une. The speaker then declared that there had been no legal election.

The House subsequently proceeded to vote for a Printer, with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 180; necessary to a choice, 91; of which Mr. Ford received 87. Mr. choice, 91; of which Mr. Ford received 87 Mr. Glosbrenner, 78; Mr. Seaton, 9; Mr. Wisson, 2; Mr. Ball, 3; Mr. W. F. Ritchie, 1.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till tomorrow at two o'clock.

The House resolved itself into a Committee

Mr. Reagan addressed the Committee on the slavery question, maintaining that the Constitution recognises slavery, and therefore neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature can abolish it, or have any control over it, in the Territories belonging in common to the people of the country.

other side of the same question.

Mr. Edgerton, of Ohio, made a speech on the
Mr. Grow made a speech in support of the omestead bill.

Mr. Junkin, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor

f protection for American industry, and in ondemnation of the free-trade policy of the Democratic party.

The Committee then rose, and, at ten mine past five o'clock, the House adjourned.

Thursday, March 1, 1860.

SENATE.

Mr. Davis withdrew the serires of resolutions on territorial rights, which he had formerly submitted, and presented the modified series as agreed upon by the Democratic caucus; which were ordered to be printed. The bill extending the provisions of the swamp-land act to Oregon and Minnesota was passed.

On motion by Mr. Green, the Senate resumed the scandidgestion of the Militage Academy and the scandidgestion of the scandidgestion

the consideration of the Military Academy appropriation bill.

Mr. Wigfall moved to amend the bill by add-Mr. Wigfall moved to amend the bill by adding an appropriation of \$1,130,318.06 for the support and maintenance of a regiment of mounted voulunteers to defend the frontiers of Texas, as authorized by the act of April 7, 1858. Messrs. Mason, Davis, Wigfall, Hemphill, Douglas and others, advocated the amendment, and Messrs. Fessenden, Crittenden, Hale, and others, opposed it.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order, Mr. Brown having the floor on his bill to punish offences against slave property in Kansas, that gentleman stated that, in consequence of ill health, he did not wish to speak to-day, and the bill was postponed until Tuesday next.

The Military Academy bill was resumed. Mr. Trumbull moved to refer the bill and amendment to the Committee on Military Affairs; which was not agreed to—yeas 23, nays 31.

Mr. Doolittle moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Wednesday of next week; which was not agreed to.

Subsequently, on motion by Mr. Saulsbury, the

Mr. Carter desired to answer the reflections Toombs, and others, until the hour of adjourn-

Mr. Barksdale called him to order.

last.
The bill being read through—

Mr. Cobb made a few remarks with reference to the policy of the Republican party, and said he would not vote another dollar for carrying

Britain.

Mr. Bayard, from the Judiciary Committee

reported back the bill concerning courts of the United States in the district of Arksnsas, with an amendment. He also reported adversely on the bill to provide for the construction of a court-house at Apalachicola, Florida. This being private bill day, the calendar was taken up, and about twenty bills were consid

ered and passed. Among them, for the relief of Richard W. Meade; for the relief of David D. Porter; for the relief of Simon De Visser and nbia, of New Orleans; for the relief f Tench Tilghman.

A long debate ensued on the propriety of A long denate ensued on the propriety of giving pensions to the widows of Gen. Persifer Smith, Gen. Macomb, and Gen. Riley. With-out deciding the question, the Senate, after a brief Executive session, adjourned till Monday

Mr. Adrain offered a proposition to be read, simply for the information of the House. It was in the character of a reply to a resolution heretofore presented by Mr. Carter, which latter charged the committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of the equestrian statue of Washington, and the President and heads of Departments with a want of attention and hos-Departments, with a want of attention and hospitality to the New York seventh regiment.

This allegation Mr. Adrain's preamble pro-This allegation Mr. Adrain's preamble pro-nounced untrue. 2 Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, reminded Mr. Adrain

Mr. Adrain said he did not intend to discuss

Mr. Kellogg. But your paper reflects upon him.

Mr. Adrain. When Mr. Carter offered his resolution, I, a member of the committee, was not here.

Mr. Clark proceeded to read a letter from Col. Hickey, vindicating the Washington military from all censure, and showing that the seventh regiment were invited within the circle to witness the inauguration; that quarters at the best hotels were provided free of expense to them that the chairman of the committee [Mr. Keitt made a patriotic speech to them at the Columbian Armory, and that Col. Lefferts had expressed his regret at the entirely unjust censure which has been cast on the committee.

Mr. Adrain's preamble concluded with a resolution that the one presented by Mr. Carter was an unjustifiable attack on a committee of the House, as well as on the President and heads of the several Departments, and was brought forward for the purpose of making a little political capital for himself.

The matter here ended.

The rules were suspended—yeas 117, nays 45.

Some of the Democrate objected that the resolution was vague, and that the charges should be specific. It was, however, adopted.

Mr. Reagan offered a joint resolution placing \$5,000,000 at the disposal of the President, to suppress hostilities on the Rio Grande. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CONGRESS—TUESDAY.

In the Senate, Thaddeus Hyatt, of Boston, was brought to the bar by the Sergeant-atarms, and was put in charge of the Investigating Committee.

After the morning business, Mr. Brown, of Miss., obtained the floor, and addressed the Senate on the subject of Popular Sovereignty, and the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the floor.

The rules were suspended—yeas 117, nays 45.

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CONGRESS—TUESDAY.

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little political capital for himself.

The matter here ended.

The House passed the bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the creaty stipulations with the Indians in Washington and Ore-

priation to carry into elect the creaty stipulations with the Indians in Washington and Oregon Territories.

After the transaction of business of no especial public importance, the House proceeded to the execution of the special order, viz: the election of a Printer, with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 187; necessary to a choice, 94; Mr. Ford, of Ohio, received 96; Mr. Glossbrenner, 73; Mr. Seaton, 9; Mr. Ball, 3; scattering, 6.

Mr. Ford, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected.

It was resolved that, when the House adjourn, it be to Monday next. Mr. Sherman opposed this, saying that, if they intended to adjourn by the first of June, they should not waste time.

Mr. Coltax reported, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, a bill authorizing publishers to print on their papers the date when the subscription expires.

A number of bills of a private character were reported. The House adjourned till Monday.

reported. The House adjourned till Monday. Monday, March 5, 1860.

ing an appropriation of \$2 1,30,318.06 for the support and maintenance of a regiment of concuted wouldnesser to defend the frontiers of Iexas, as authorized by the act of April 7, 1895. Resn. Mason, Davis, Wigall, Hemphill, Dong Russian, Mason, Davis, Wigall, Hemphill, Dong Alexan, and the proposed it.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order, Nr. Brown having the property in Kansan, that general many the floor on his bill to punish offences against sharp property in Kansan, that general many the floor on his bill to punish offences against sharp property in Kansan, that general many the floor on his bill to punish offences against sharp property in Kansan, that general many the floor on his bill to punish offences against sharp property in Kansan, that general many the floor on his bill to punish offences against sharp property in Kansan, that general many the floor on his bill to punish offences against sharp property in Kansan, that general many the floor on his bill to punish offences against sharp property in Kansan, that general many the floor on his bill to punish offences against sharp property in Kansan, that general many the floor on his bill to punish offences against sharp property in Kansan, that general many the floor on his bill to punish offences against sharp property in Kansan, that general many the floor on his bill to punish offences against sharp property in Kansan, that general was property in the floor on his bill to punish offences against sharp property in Kansan, that general many the floor on his bill to punish offences against sharp property in the floor on his bill to punish offences against sharp property in the floor on his bill to punish offences against sharp property in the floor on his bill to punish offences against sharp property in the floor on his bill to punish offences against sharp property in the floor on his bill to punish of the floor on

Vol. XIV. January, 1860.

said that he was unwilling that the House should even seem to be indifferent to a usage coeval with our Government, and dignified by so many historical recollections. He therefore offered a resolution providing for the election of a Chaplain to-morrow, to officiate alternately
with the Chaplain already elected by the Senate.
Mr. Houston objected, contending that the
resolution was not a question of privilege, there
being no law for the election of a Chaplain.

Millson replied, saying that there should

Mr. Houston regarded ar. Amond a sax extraordinary, and replied to them.
Mr. Clemens showed that there is a law of Congress fixing the salary of the Chaplain at \$750 per annum; hence there is authority to Mr. John Cochrane said he had an essay to

deliver on the subject.

The Speaker, following precedents, decided that the resolution was a question of privilege. Several gentlemen now raised points of or-der, and desired to extend an invitation to all ministers to officiate alternately.

Mr. Houston appealed from the Speaker's decision, which appeal was, on motion of Mr.

Millson, tabled.

Much confusion prevailed throughout these proceedings, half a dozen gentlemen at times speaking together.

Mr. Barksdale moved to table the whole sub-

Finally, Mr. Millson's resolution to elect a Chaplain was adopted.

There was other business of no public im-

ortance transacted.

Mr. Sherman moved that the House proceed Mr. Sherman moved that the rhouse proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, with a view of reaching the bill heretofore perfected, of so amending the mileage allowance of mem-bers of Congress as to give twenty instead of forty cents a mile, the distance to be compu-

ted by a straight line.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, for the of defeating action on that bill, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The ques-

ys 106. Mr. Washburne then asked leave to introduce a joint resolution for the improvement of the harbor of Chicago.

Mr. Stanton said, if such motions were to be

Mr. Stanton said, if such motions were to be entertained, his colleague [Mr. Sherman] might abandon his hope of reaching the mileage bill.

Mr. Washburne's motion was disagreed to—yeas 37, nays 123.

Mr. Sherman said he would to-morrow renew his motion. He then asked leave to offer a resolution to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration, of the subject of a Pacific ther consideration of the subject of a Pacific railroad, and that it be referred to a select

committee of fifteen members.

Mr. Curry objected to the introduction of the ules, which was agreed to—yeas 125, nays 43. The resolution was then agreed to. Mr. Barksdale asked leave to offer a resolu-

tion providing, the Senate concurring, for an adjournment of Congress sine die on Monday, adjournment of Congress sine die on Monday, the 4th of June.

Objection having been made, he moved a suspension of the rules, which was not agreed

Mr. Covode offered a resolution for the apof the laws, or whether any effort has been made by them to influence the action of Congress in relation to any laws as to the States or Territories; and also to inquire whether any money has been expended in Pennsylvania, any corruption in any of the navy yards, &c.
The rules were suspended—yeas 117, nays 4
Some of the Democrats objected that the re

Miss., obtained the floor, and addressed the

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Mr. Houston regarded Mr. Millson's remarks as extraordinary, and replied to them.

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Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also many formidable and dangerous

Miss, obtained the floor, and addressed the Senate on the subject of Popular Severeights, and the duty of Congress to protect alavery in the Territories.

In the duty of Congress to protect alavery in the Territories.

In the House, the bill for the protection of females on board enginent vessels was passed.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, to revise the recent have.

The Rer. M. Scockton, of Ethicalephin, was elected Chaplain of the House, the bill field phin, was elected Chaplain of the House, Scockton of Billiadelphin, was elected Chaplain of the House, the bill for the recent have.

The Ber. M. Scockton, of Ethicalephin, was elected Chaplain of the House, the protection of micage from 40 to 20 cents per fine the reduction of micage from 40 to 20 cents per fine. The bill presented by Mr. Scheman, for the reduction of micage from 40 to 20 cents per fine.

The House, of New York, offered resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution of Speaker.

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As the days spun b

Genoa very intimately,

her brother or Merivale : herself to sight and sm loathing, the stench and delighted to take little

the graceful mezzaro, in

lovely, and, sallying fort

attend mass at some on ble churches - San L with its pleasant blend

Saracenic architecture, its precious portrait of

be by St. Luke, its rich chapels-or Santa Mari by a bridge over a rav

colossal statues by Day fine view of the city which also you catch th

itself, a miniature mo

Rome-or the Annunz ready mentioned-or t

vanni Battista, which h the real bones of that whether the skull is a say-or San Nazaro, wh

in Genoa or San Stepl

piece, by Rafael's pupil,

Giorgio, with its famo

saint, by the Genoese a

or San Bartolommeo, w high-minded patrician

plished Gio. Battista Pa

art to rank and wealth

Florence for homicide-

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ters of the various conve

Capuccini, where is a

Stefano Robatto, of Sav Francis receiving the &

risen early enough, and would tempt Pepe to a

chapel of San Giovann sea-shore, or the quaint

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the souls of poor folks i

world as we would do with food and warmthchurch of San Martino

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doorways you are pe attainable only by look over and down i

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sing lovely views of of sailing vessel and a feet, the noble sea ro

streets whose whole

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